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MISSOURI'S GRAND BUST

A BREAK-UP THAT WIPE OUT PREVIOUS RECORDS.

Loss of Life and Stock—Mandan under Water—All the Stocks of Goods Lost—Navigation Resumed.

THE GRAND BUST.

Never, in the history of this country, has there been such a peculiar spring break-up of the Missouri river. As early as the fore part of February the river began to break in various locations owing to the warm weather in the valleys of Montana and the consequent torrents which flowed into the Missouri. It has threatened to break at Bismarck for nearly a month, but not until Wednesday did the final smash come. The ice has already run out between Lincoln and Sibley Island, and had broken down as far as eight miles above where the ice gorged. Sunday there were evidences of weak ice, but not until Tuesday did it break in any considerable quantity. Tuesday night it broke opposite the warehouse and run down about half a mile. The river had fallen considerable, but at 9 o'clock Wednesday the gorge above the dyke commenced to move, and at 10 o'clock the river was bank high and the ice was coming down from above in huge chunks. The river rose rapidly and at 11 o'clock the outer platform of the railroad warehouse was carried away. From the bluffs overlooking the river

THE SIGHT WAS GRAND.

As the river rose the ice became more uneasy and came tumbling down, crowding and crushing everything in its path. The North Pacific transfer pulled at her lines and it seemed as if she must go. Huge pieces of dirty-faced ice, thirty-six inches thick, would rise up and fall down against the side of the boat with a crash, but further than a hole in the captain's room, no damage has been done. The railroad track to the warehouses disappeared and soon the switch staffs also were out of sight. A freight car on the track in front of the transfer fell over, and piece after piece became lodged against it until finally a gorge was formed a width of about 200 feet and extending up to the warehouses. A sand bar in the middle of the river also formed a partial gorge so that there was but little room left for the ice floe. At 12 o'clock the ice

GORGED IN THE BEND ABOVE LINCOLN, and now there was no outlet for the river except over its banks towards Mandan on the west side and below Bismarck on the east side. Faster and thicker came the ice from above and rapidly the river rose until it had reached a point over 30 feet above low water mark and 10½ feet in six hours. The inside platform of the warehouses broke loose and floated against the bank. At 1 o'clock a large piece of ice with good backing and a bad eye caught the corner of the railroad warehouse, and as it was a tooth pick, broke the corner off and carried it away. Other pieces were crowded up against the building, but the gorge having formed below up to that point, the total destruction of the building was averted. The first building to move was the government warehouse, which rose quietly, and floated as gracefully as Noah's Ark, about 200 feet down stream and against the bank on the east side of the track. This is just where the building is wanted and the river has saved the expense of its removal.

The railroad ice house, being full and heavy remained stationary, but the Benton line warehouse tipped and finally floated ashore also. The upper railroad warehouse, although nine feet under water, was laden with such heavy articles as the Fort Benton jail and therefore remained in its place.

HELL'S HALF ACRE,

as it is generally called, was almost entirely out of sight. Patsy McGraw was standing on the platform of Mike McLean's saloon when the water came up to his boot tops. He was asked what he thought of the river and replied that there had been a "damned heavy dew." W. A. Hollenbeck had 75 cords of wood on the levee above the brewery, which floated away and is now down at the mouth of Apple creek. The water came up in the brewery and beer vats and tubs floated around like feathers. Railroad timbers, ties, etc., floated away and the views taken by Haynes of these various situations will be of intense interest. At four o'clock the ice had almost entirely stopped running, indicating a gorge above which will probably break loose in a day or two.

MANDAN TAKING A BATH.

While the bluffs on the east bank were thronged with merry sight-seers, gazing with steadfast awe at the great sea of ice in every direction, the poor people of Mandan were struggling for life, which is dear. The gorge below forced the ice floe directly into the streets of that young city and the rise of the water was so sudden that the people barely escaped to the

bluffs with their lives. All communications, either by boat or wire being cut off, the field glass was resorted to. Men could be seen carrying the women and children to the hills, and others were carrying goods to places of safety. Pieces of ice three feet thick roamed about among the buildings, demolishing smaller ones and giving larger ones to understand that if the water rose much more they would take them also. At the east end of town, where D. R. Taylor's residence stands, the water reached the second pane in the first story window, and Helmsworth's house was almost entirely out of sight. Men could be seen taking glass fixtures, boxes etc., out of Gill's saloon, and dry goods men and groceries seemed to be busy in putting their goods on the upper shelves as they had little time to carry them to the bluffs. A few houses on the side of the bluffs were out of water and it is possible that the women and children found sufficient shelter. Wednesday night was a gloomy one for the people of that enterprising and hopeful town. To be turned out upon the hills

WITHOUT SHELTER, a strong wind blowing from the north and the thermometer five degrees below zero, is not pleasant to think of, yet such was the inevitable fate of Mandan. Not knowing but that the river would rise still more during the night, the people would not dare to seek the second story of their buildings for shelter. It is not a safe position to be in among such pieces of ice in an angry river in the day time, and at night the danger is more than doubled. The hills north of town are covered with household effects, and the time when it shall be safe to cross the river is anxiously looked for by the many friends of the unfortunate people on this side of the Missouri. Several attempts were made yesterday to get across, but the huge mountains of ice on the other bank were too obstinate and treacherous. All day yesterday people were seen passing from one house to another with boats, probably in search of blankets, provisions, etc., for the comforts of the women and children on the bluffs. There is probably no loss of life unless by accident.

GREEN'S BOTTOM FLOODED.

The river bottom south of Bismarck and extending to the bluff upon which the city is located, known as Green's bottom, overflows every spring, but never in the memory of the oldest inhabitant did it overflow to such a depth as now. The ice having gorged in the bend above Lincoln, the channel and main body of the river was diverted towards Bismarck, where the larger portion of the ice wended its way to the mouth of Apple Creek and on down through the bottom lands among the heavy timber to the river below. From the foot of Third street and all other streets running north and south, nothing but a sea of ice could be seen. The few houses which had been built on the bottom, below the city, were torn to pieces and some of them floated away intact. Robidou's buildings were frozen to the ground and the stove pipes was all that could be seen of them. Hackert's house had a hard battle but is still on its foundation. The front and half of each side is gone but the roof is still in good shape, projecting out over the water. Wm. Gleason and family were living in a small house at the foot of First street. They were caught suddenly, not knowing anything about the rise until the water came in upon the floor. They hastened to the bluff, one hundred feet distant, at which point they gained none to soon. Efforts were made to get some of the household goods out, but

EVERYTHING WAS LOST.

The water rose rapidly and in two hours had reached the roof, a height of nine feet. A man named Kleinschmidt, working for Maj. Kirk, lived in a new house near by. He, also, lost everything and the house floated away, but is now lodged about four miles southeast of the city. In the house was a trunk containing \$400 in money and a check for \$500. His loss will be considerable unless the trunk can be found. The Pennell shacks are no more, and the old Green shanty has gone where the woodbine twineth. There were several hay stacks on the bottom and some of them still remain. There is no danger of dust in that hay now.

MAJOR PEOPLES' PLUCK.

Major George Peoples, with a crew of four men, took a yawl yesterday morning and started in search of those known to have been caught by the flood in the timber on the river bottom. The party arrived as far as the outskirts of the timber in a boat, but in the woods the ice was packed solid and it was impossible to get through with a boat. George Peoples was not to be baffled by either river or ice. He sounded and found sixteen feet. He then left the boat and walked, like Eliza, in Uncle Tom's Cabin, two miles across the ice to the point opposite Fort Lincoln. Wm. Wolf, John Weidinger, and two others were found in a small boat near the shack of Mr. Wolf. They had found a clear piece of water and were floating about, anxiously waiting for something to

turn up. Jos. Pottgeiser was found floating on a piece of ice. He was nearly exhausted, and unable to speak when found. He had rolled over with the ice several times, became thoroughly wet, and his clothes had frozen stiff about him. He was left at a farm house on Apple Creek, bench and is doing well. Mr. Peoples says the gorge is simply in the bend above Lincoln, and that the river is clear below that point. He believes the ice is packed solid down to the bottom of the river and that it has formed a dam which will remain for weeks. The water covered some of the houses at Point Pleasant, but the transfer Union was in good shape. Mike Feller and several other residents of the bottom were on the Union. They had a narrow escape. Three men are supposed to be lost as they were known to have been on the bottom. Their names are Little Jake, (the vegetable man) French Joe and Valentine.

ARRIVAL OF THE ECLIPSE.

Last night the steamer Eclipse unexpectedly arrived from her winter quarters sixty miles this side of Buford, Captain Braithwaite in command. He was in a pleasant humor over his success in bringing his steamer safely out of her icy fetters and making the earliest arrival on record at the Bismarck port. The captain reports the river falling above Stevenson and sand bars appearing in places. This side of Stevenson the Eclipse struck the "rise" and rode into the Bismarck bay on it. All along the river on either side was every indication of the mighty flood. The captain thinks there is sufficient ice on the bottoms to last all summer. At Painted Woods the gorge had been overwhelming. The cottonwood trees as large as the smoke stacks of the steamer were broken down as if they were willows. Upon one high point of land the beautiful sight of over one hundred deer, surrounded by water, cheered the sportsman's heart, but the sportsman didn't take advantage of the poor deer. Every "now and then," as Chapin, of Fargo, says, smaller herds of deer were seen, waiting for the creek to fall. Near Buford there was a wholesale murder of the innocents. About 200 got on the moving ice and before they could get off, the crash came and the deer struggled in vain. It reminded the boys of the leaping deer they used to see by moonlight in the rural graveyards of Pennsylvania. This morning the General Sherman arrived safe and sound from her frosty nook near Stevenson. Two arrivals the earliest of the season.

BOUND FOR MANDAN.

About 10 o'clock this forenoon the Eclipse steamed around through the bay and landed at the foot of Third street. The whole town turned out to see the ship and several hundred took passage for Mandan, whether she has gone to return this evening. The presence of the Eclipse at the foot of Third street suggests a bit of poetry:

At the foot of this street many ships may be found,
At the head of the street many lawyers abound,
They hasten to some safe retreat,
There is craft in the river and craft in the street.

THE MERRY FAMILY LOST.

It is reported the Merry family, at Painted Woods, were all lost except one son. They were getting out their household goods when the flood picked them up and sent them boomerang down the river. It is sincerely hoped the rumor is false.

LOSSES BY THE FLOOD.

Wm. Wolf lost all his stock. He had six yoke of oxen, two cows and three horses. The other men on the bottoms also lost heavily. Seven cattle were seen

on the roof of the old Larry Moore shack on the road to Lincoln. Instruct told them it was safer to be there than on the ground. They must have climbed up by means of a hay stack which was next to the building.

Those living on Apple Creek bottom, towards its mouth, also had a narrow escape. Norman Falconer had a fine herd of cattle. He watched them from his house, on a point. He saw the water coming around them, and saw them huddled together. It was a sad sight. Higher and higher the river rose, and faster came the ice floe. One by one he saw the cattle picked off by the floating chunks of ice. In a few moments the last one had succumbed to the inevitable, and Mr. Falconer had lost forty head.

J. H. Salisbury and family were caught suddenly. They were rescued by means of a raft, from the second story windows, yesterday morning. Mr. Salisbury loses one of his horses, which he had saddled and hitched to the fence, expecting that he would be obliged to look after stock on the bottom. The rise was so sudden that he had no time to escape. The family were taken to the residence of Henry Falconer, where they will remain till the water falls.

Mrs. Kelly, on Apple Creek, was also rescued to a place of safety. She lost some stock.

Louis Schiemann, the pianist, at the Opera House, had a team of horses on the Thompson place, which were lost.

It is feared that there is some loss of life in the Painted Woods district, and in

Burnt Creek bottom. Mr. L. Merry and wife are missing, and their house is under water.

NOTES OF THE FLOOD.

Mandan has a full supply of ice this season.

There is a time in the affairs of man, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to the destruction of Mandan.

Brunswick's string band accompanied the excursion to Mandan, and dancing was indulged in, there being about fifty ladies aboard.

Little Edith Wakeman, while looking at a house which was nearly covered with water, asked if the people would not have to lock their doors.

Mayor Peoples' brigade at the levee did excellent service. By the courage of the men thousands of dollars worth of property was saved.

The water rose Wednesday about thirty-one feet above low water mark and about two feet below the top of Major Kirk's hay stack.

Wm. Bades and party were abroad in the bay yesterday and had a cold, rough trip. They were looking for the ice bound fellows in the woods.

Charles Williams rode down to Apple Creek yesterday, saw the Norman Falconer family, and in the bigness of his heart presented them with a cow.

Hager Bros., who intended to invest

considerably in Mandan real estate this season, have concluded that one inch of hill is worth dozen business lots.

Geo. Peoples thinks it was foolish for the railroad company to put up ice last winter, as now all that would be necessary would be to open the door and let it run in.

It is nice for Bismarckers to stand and gaze at the rushing torrents, sweeping through the streets of Mandan, but it is not at all enticing to the residents of that burg.

Wednesday night was cold and bluster ing and the suffering of those wet and without shelter, clinging to trees and house tops for dear life, must have been terrible.

The Bismarckers owning lots in Mandan do not weaken. John Whalen was offered \$500 cash for a corner in that town and point blank refused. Others are equally independent.

On a large piece of ice Wednesday were three deer. The poor little animals jumped about unconscious of their fate. Sometimes they would disappear for a moment and then reappear on another piece.

G. F. Westfall and wife, who were living in the warehouse, began moving ashore about ten o'clock. The water rose so rapidly that but little time was had to get the household goods out. However, but little loss was sustained.

LATEST FROM MANDAN.

TO MANDAN BY WATER.

It was by no means a pleasant day, but the novelty of an excursion from foot of Third street to Mandan by water on "All Fools" day, was so enticing that at least 300 people availed themselves of the opportunity.

Capt. Braithwaite volunteered the use of the Eclipse, the citizens furnished wood and Superintendent Taylor 8 tons of coal. The boat reached a point about two miles east of Mandan, but could

go no farther owing to the mass of ice. Many made an effort to reach the bluffs north of Mandan on the ice, but an open space of water prevented landing. The boat then went up two miles further and landed at Boley's. About a dozen came aboard from Mandan, but the distance was so far that no one went from the boat to the unfortunate city. From those who were there it is learned that there is now six feet of solid ice in the streets and all over Mandan. The water has fell and left it. Two or three houses were moved.

At the west end of town there was 2½ feet of water, and at the east end

FIVE AND SIX FEET.

There was six inches on the floor of the depot. No goods were saved. The flood was so sudden that save a few blankets everything in the house was left.

Seventy-five are sleeping in the church and nearly all the rest in other buildings on the side of the bluffs. Provisions are getting scarce. The car-load of flour on the track has been consumed and the two car-loads of meat, etc., from the extension. The loss is enormous, probably \$100,000. The railroad ties for the extension floated away by the hundred. No loss of life known, but several rumored.

The ice cannot melt till June. It is one

very fast field of ice five feet thick from the bank proper to Mandan, a distance of three miles.

An effort should be made to get provisions over to-morrow. Mr. Seals, who came over, says there is no doubt of the

EXHAUSTION OF PROVISIONS

to-morrow. Maj. Kirk will send the Sherman over if it is desired. Every cow, hog or chicken has been killed.

It is a dreary looking place and will remain so for some time. People are now able to get around on the ice and look at their buildings. The town is full of thieves, who are even breaking into trunks in houses and stealing valuables. The storekeepers have told the people to help themselves to anything they see in their stores.

DO YOU EVER DANCE?

There will be a dance given at the Sheridan House next Friday evening, April 8th. This is not a calico hop, as has been reported. Arrangements have been made for a good time. The Bismarck string band will furnish the music, and a cordial invitation is extended to all. The dance given by Mr. Bruns-

man last Thursday evening being a grand success, there is every reason to suppose that this one will lack none of the sublime.

BULL WON'T BE BULLDOZED.

He is Having a Good Time in Canada Where He will Remain.

(Special Correspondence of The Tribune.)

WOLF POINT, M. T., March 13.—Mr. Herrick, Leighton & Jordon's Wood Mountain trading post manager, has just arrived from Wood Mountain. He reports that Sitting Bull is at that post with 100 to 125 lodges.

All quiet there. The hostiles are trad

ing off many of their ponies. They are very poor. Mr. Herrick says that Sitting Bull has most of the best fighting men still with him and that he says he will not surrender to the American government as long as there is a gopher left on the prairies. Mr. Herrick thinks that a great many of the hostiles will come over during the spring and surrender, but that Sitting Bull will not. Maj. Walsh is reported to be engaged in recruiting a troop of seventy-five men for the N. W. M. P., which he will take to Peace River and establish a post at that point.

The renegade Thompson is still with Sitting Bull living in the camp.

Here at Wolf Point, we are waiting for "gentle girl" and she comes not. The river broke up on the 6th inst. and gorged near our landing ever since. The water has been on the bottom all around us with a depth of three feet. Although the gorge still holds the water is slowly going off. The snow on the prairie is about three feet in depth. The latest news from the steamer Bachelor reports her half on the bank and half hanging over the river.

Charley Williams rode down to Apple Creek yesterday, saw the Norman Falconer family, and in the bigness of his heart presented them with a cow.

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excellent service. By the courage of the men thousands of dollars worth of property was saved.

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O. A. LOUNSBERRY, Publisher.

BISMARCK, DAKOTA

It is said that the pork market has been affected ten per cent by the trichine scare, and that speculators originated false reports at home and abroad for the express purpose of bearing the market.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S life has been endangered three times by would-be assassins—first in 1840 by a crazy man named Oxford, and on two several occasions by John Francis and a young man named Beam. None of them were executed, and the last-named was only imprisoned for eighteen months.

GEN. WALKER says that before the census of 1890 the centre of the population of the United States will have moved from Cincinnati over into Kentucky, and further west from the present centre. Westward and Southward the star of the Empire takes its way and before another centennial it may be found on the banks of the Father of Waters.

The termini of the Northern Pacific, which at the start were designated as points at the head of Lake Superior and on Puget Sound, cannot be regarded as permanently fixed. Neither of these points will be an actual terminus, though both are important. Arrangements are already made for moving eastward from Lake Superior and at the west San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, are claiming that Tacoma, Washington Territory, is but a temporary halting place, and that the final termini must inevitably be at these points.

The acquittal of young Kalloch, at San Francisco, of the murder of Charles De Young, of the Chronicle, is another instance of the perversity of jurors. The crime was proven beyond question, as alleged in the indictment, but the murderer escaped conviction because the jury allowed their sympathies with the plucky punishment of one who had brutally assailed the reputation of Kalloch's father to outweigh the solemn obligation which they had assumed to render a verdict in accordance with the evidence. This is no new thing under the sun, by any means, but it is none the less to be condemned by every one who professes to have a decent regard for the sanctity of an oath.

THE Philadelphia company which proposes to redeem the overvalued at Florida, containing 12,000,000 acres of what will be the richest land in the country, have also a charter to build a ship canal across the State, which will not only shorten the distance between the American ports on the Atlantic coast and all European ports to New Orleans, Mobile and all shipping points on the gulf of Mexico, but will avoid the dangers to navigation which are experienced on the keys and coral reefs off the southern southeastern coast of Florida. Should capital continue as plentiful as at present, it is not unlikely that both of these enterprises will become accomplished facts during the present century.

Some idea of the activity of railroad construction in Mexico may be derived from the statement that on the Mexican Central railroad 10,306 men were employed for the week ending February 30th. The "Mexican National Construction Company," which is building a road from the City of Mexico to Zacatecas and beyond, had in their employ a working force of 7,000 men during the week before mentioned. On these two roads alone the working force exceeds 17,000 men. There are six other railroads now being constructed with American capital in Mexico, some of which are making good progress. Locomotive and car-builders of the United States are overrun with Mexican orders, some of which extend for a number of years. When that country becomes gridironed with roads constructed by citizens of the United States, the fully ripened plum may fall into the bosom of the Union without a struggle.

BUCKERS are disputing about Hayes' savings while in the White House, some asserting that the amount is \$60,000 while others are equally confident that he saved at least \$100,000 of the \$200,000 which he received, and they publish certain facts showing that he could have done so without difficulty. They state that not many people know, though it is a fact, that congress usually makes an appropriation of \$10,000 to pay the contingent expenses of the White House. This more than paid all the bills for the state dinners, diplomatic and other receptions given by President and Mrs. Hayes, all of which were elegant though far from expensive, and what was left paid the servants, kept the stables and settled up hundreds of other little bills which are constantly coming into such an extensive mansion as the White House. The entire expenses of the house were therefore paid out of the contingent and other funds provided for by congressional appropriation. There is no way left for the president therefore to spend his income, except for food, and of course he could not do it in that way.

EX-SECRETARY SHURZ, at his reception in Boston, made a long speech reviewing and defending in some particulars, his administration of the Interior Department. He expressed the warmest sympathies with well-directed efforts to improve the condition of the Indians, and also regretted that all who labor for that purpose have not always been able to act in harmony. He reiterated his convictions in behalf of thorough reform in civil service, and spoke of the independent elements in politics, which he said in its best sense and shape may be defined as consisting of men who consider it more important that the government be well administered than what set of men administer it. In conclusion, Mr. Shurz said: "I don't know of any period in our recent history as propitious for the treatment of public questions on their own merits, and for the reformation of existing abuses, as at present. There are no issues involving the life or death of the nation. Before us there is no decision impending of such overshadowing and absorbing importance as to make us forget everything else. Unreasoning passion is out of place. We are, on the whole, in so favorable a condition that we can calmly consider the business in hand."

NEWS SUMMARY.

RAILROADS.

The New York Central has determined to build two additional tracks between Buffalo and Rochester, making six tracks in all.

A Duluth dispatch says that the contract for nine miles of the Northern Pacific extension eastward has been let, the work to be completed by August 1, next. The grading is let to David Sewall of St. Paul, the clearing, grubbing and bridging to James Starkey of St. Paul. James Paine of Northern Pacific Junction has a sub-contract.

The Northern Pacific Railroad company has 64,000 tons of rails contracted for, to be delivered before the first of November next. The quantity is equal to 1,300 miles of common rail or 650 miles of railroad. All but 5,000 tons are steel rails, and all are for the eastern end of the road.

The general freight agents of the Illinois Central, Northwestern, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul roads and all the river lines and steamships met at Chicago and agreed on summer rates to all competing points on the upper Mississippi river. It was decided to enforce the rates of last summer, but a few changes were made in the classification.

Henry Villard, president of the Oregon company, in his application for an injunction forbidding the listing and transfer of the extra stock of the Northern Pacific, includes in his exhibit among the persons benefited by the issue of this stock the name of Secretary Winton, to the amount of 2,146 shares, representing at the market price of to-day \$87,936 in value.

The new monaster passenger engine which is to make a revolution in railroad travel did her first work on the road from Altoona to Harrisburg. The run was made in two hours and fifty-two minutes. It is intended to put her on the train between Philadelphia and New York, and it is expected she will make the fastest time ever known, ninety minutes being the figures named by the confident railroad folks.

Frederick Billings, president of the Northern Pacific, telegraphs as follows: "There has been no new issue and no new increase of Northern Pacific stock. The whole issue was provided for by the plan of reorganization, and the whole amount was long since listed on the New York stock exchange. The stock, now in question, was held in trust by the treasurer for those to whom the plan said it should go. I have

therefore hoped that it would go out gradually as the road was built; but parties in interest claimed that they were entitled to its delivery and the council so directed. So it was distributed instead of being longer held in trust."

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

At Centralia (Ill.) Dr. P. M. McFarland's residence was entered and over \$1,000 in cash, bonds and securities were carried off. The money was in a box in an unlosed room.

John M. Dalton, the Chicago crook who robbed ex-Controller White of Milwaukee of \$10,000 in money and checks, was sentenced to twenty-one and a half years in the penitentiary.

The notorious female horse-thief, Lizzie Barton, who has stolen a large number of horses in the neighborhood of Clinton, Ill., was sent to the Joliet penitentiary for one year on the charge of arson.

At Walla Walla, W. T., a bad character named Dick Osborn fatally stabbed Alonso Bobbin, at a dance. Osborn was arrested and a party of masked men broke into the jail, took him to the nearest high fence and hung him.

Charles R. Taylor, of Minersville, Pa., attorney, and Charles F. Garrett, clerk to the commissioners of Schuylkill county, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy to defraud the county out of large sums of money.

Robert Parker, one of the wealthiest farmers in De Witt county, Ill., was arrested at Decatur on the charge of adultery with Mrs. Riley, wife of James Riley, who has sued Parker for \$10,000 damages. The affair created an immense sensation.

Charles Jacobs, living a few miles north of Oconomowoc, Wis., committed suicide by splitting his throat with a razor. Young Jacobs had been in poor health for some time, being the victim of consumption, and doubtless was aware that the end of his life was near.

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At Hayville, O., went to Londonville on Saturday, and among other reprehensible acts, insulted the editors of two papers published there.

Finally the town marshal arrested him, but half a dozen citizens took him away, and after a severe castigation put a rope around the bully's neck, led him beyond the town line, and made him swear never to show his face again in Londonville.

Kansas City has had a rare scandal.

Dr. Jenkins, city physician, is charged with exacting fees from persons admitted to the hospital; also maintaining improper relations with female patients, and with drunkenness. Dr. Burke, the steward, is charged with scandalous relations with the matron of the hospital, and gross negligence of duty, by which patients have been deprived of medicine prescribed by the physician.

At San Francisco, after being out twenty-four hours, the jury in the Kalloch case, brought in a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with much applause. The defendant was heartily congratulated by friends. When Kalloch was discharged and got in a carriage to go home, an immense crowd took the horses from the vehicle, and pulled him to his house three miles away.

A tall and singularly handsome woman was arrested in New York, by a Chicago detective, on a requisition from Gov. Culom of Illinois. She is charged with the theft of \$120,000, worth of diamonds from Charles W. Perkins a diamond broker of Chicago. When arrested she was radiant with brilliants. The detectives declined to state the real name of the woman, but it is said that she was the wife of a well-known physician of Chicago, who was reported to be worth over \$300,000, and that her family connections were the best in the States.

Greenville, S. C., is preparing for a hanging of unusual importance, which occurs in the early part of next month. The necks of five men—three white and two colored—are to be broken on the same gallows on the same day. These men were convicted some months since for arson, and are now awaiting the execution of the penalty of the crime. They were convicted of the burning of the jail, about a year since, in which they were confined on some charges. A gallows of unusual size and of an improved style is being built in the jail yard, in the presence of the doomed men.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

By the burning of the Italian Opera House at Nico, one hundred persons perished in the flames.

Georgetown, Ill., had a small-pox epidemic, caused by an infected Buffalo robe being sent to the city.

The body of the Rev. Abel Silver, aged eighty, a well-known Swedenborgian clergyman of Roxbury, Mass., was found in the Charles river.

German laborer named Heintz, employed at Keating's quarry, at Cincinnati, fell a distance of sixty feet in the quarry recently and was instantly killed.

At Plano, Ill., the excelsior hotel, Robbins' grocery, Jones' dry goods, Morris' grocery, Shultz's drug store, Lowe's grocery and Smith's furniture store were burned and the Cook block was badly damaged. Loss \$20,000.

A fire at Pittsburgh destroyed the furniture factory of George Mendel & Co. Mendel's loss on stock will be from \$8,000 to \$10,000, on which they have an insurance of \$3,000 in the Home and Columbus companies. Another fire at Pittsburgh broke out by which the Wheeling City Flour mills, on Ward street, the wire works of Gerard & Tuttle, and the cigar factory of B. Bach were entirely consumed. A block of dwellings belonging to Chas. Muldoon and two buildings belonging to B. Bach were damaged by fire and water.

By an accident on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, B. F. Ash of Laporte, Ind., sustained a fracture of two ribs, and a lady passenger, name not ascertained, was painfully cut and bruised. The fireman was found with his head crushed against the boiler, his back broken and several fractures of bones, and the upper part of his body roasted by the heat and scalded by the escaping steam. Engineer Luce's body was found in the debris, the skull, both legs and back broken, the body boiled and torn. His wife at the time was tending services in the tabernacle at Cleveland. Express services to Francisco on the 16th of May, on which the steamer sails for Tokio.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The New York nomination continues to be the subject of general conversation in political circles, and Senator Conkling's action is awaited with great interest.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett has declined the Presidency of the World's Fair.

Thomas M. Halpin, aged fifty-eight, a widely known Irish leader, died in Chicago, on Sunday last.

Nearly 1,000 seekers after new homes in the great republic were landed at Castle Garden, New York, Saturday morning last.

Mrs. L. Virginia French, the well-known authoress and poet, is lying at the point of death at her home, near McMinnville, Ga.

Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, has been chosen as the orator of the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Farragut statue, April 25 next.

A rumor is in general circulation, which is tolerably well authenticated, that the families of the present cabinet officers do not intend to return calls.

Mahone's organ, the Richmond Whig, has a leading editorial on The Solid South, urging the necessity for breaking it from a southern and democratic standpoint.

Gen. Patrick, of the Dayton Soldiers' Home, refused to allow James Redpath to lecture at the Home, declaring him to be an agitator. The refusal created great excitement among the Irish soldiers.

Senator Robertson received the compliment of a unanimous vote from his associates in the senate to Albany in favor of his confirmation as collector of the port of New York by the Senate.

Miss Frances Crow of Winfield, Kan., and Mr. Jefferson A. Denning of Lexington, Illinois, were married by telegraph. Rev. S. Merrill officiated at Lexington. There were the usual interrogations and responses over the wires, and the twins were pronounced one.

The famous Wisconsin eagle known as "Old Abe," and alleged to be the veritable bird which in conjunction with their good fighting, made the Eighth Wisconsin regiment famous, died at his room in the capitol in Madison, Saturday evening, after a long and eventful life.

The Norwegian ship Juno of Antwerp has one of the most remarkable voyages on record. She expected to arrive at New York in a few days, and if she ever does get there it will be a great relief to the ship and cargo. She left Antwerp on May 15, 1880, and will have taken nearly a year to make the trip.

Dr. Levi Ober, died at La Crosse, of cancer of the stomach, after a long and painful illness. The deceased was over sixty years of age, a native of Vermont, and lived in La Crosse nearly a quarter of a century. He was one of the most prominent homeopathic practitioners in the State and a member of the State society.

Justice Clifford has left for his home in Portland, Me. There has been no material change in his mental and physical condition, and he is entirely incapacitated from further judicial service, and there is no prospect of recovery.

It is rumored that his resignation has been written out, and that ex-Attorney General Devens will be appointed his successor.

Chicago has developed a Tammanyite in the person of Wm. Cooney, who came from St. George Bay, Wis. He claims to be the Holy Ghost, the successor of Christ, and is a remarkably intelligent lunatic. He has fasted twenty-five days, only drinking water during the time, and says he will live on faith until Easter. April 17. He has been in an insane asylum at Worcester, Mass., where he indulged in a nine day fast on one occasion.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

A. J. Hay has been appointed bank examiner for Indiana, in place of H. D. Lynch, he signed.

The secretary of the treasury authorized the payment, on the 28th, without relate, of the interest due April 1, on the 4 per cent. consols.

Ex-Secretary Evarts has now decided to take two of his daughters, Misses Bettie and Louise, with him to Paris, and Mr. Perkins, who is betrothed to Miss Bettie, will be her father's private secretary.

The president nominated Robert R. Hit of Illinois, assistant secretary of state; Nathan W. Spaniard, assistant United States treasurer, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles W. Leavy, assistant appraiser, San Francisco.

President Garfield has decided not to recall Gen. Longstreet from Constantinople. The state for the federal offices in Louisiana, which was presented to the president, and which included Longstreet's recall, has therefore been changed.

All the estimates, etc., for the proposed Arctic expedition to Lady Franklin bay have been submitted to President Garfield for his determination whether the expedition, as provided for by the appropriation of \$250,000, shall be carried out.

It is now understood that under the existing laws, at least \$150,000 of the maturing bonds may be practically refunded at 3 or 3 1/2, as the case may be, and that, too, independent of any money now in the treasury and of the surplus revenue.

The appointment of Thomas M. Nichol to be Indian commissioner makes the contractors smile; not that any one accuses him of dishonesty, but no one credits him with enough ability to begin to cope with the difficulties of this most trying place.

It looks now as if the contest over the election of senatorial offices will be a question of physical endurance. Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania has given open notice on the floors that the Republicans intend to fight it out to the bitter end. The democrats have accepted the issue, and there is evident determination on both sides. The contest promises to be one of the most determined that ever occurred between parties in the senate.

There is, among the officers of the army on staff duty in Washington and New York, a report that the new secretary of war is about to issue an order limiting the time each officer shall serve in cities, so as to give other officers equal privileges in performing duties at preferred posts. It is the good fortune of some to have been permanently on duty there for twelve years, while officers of the same department have been exposed to the hardships of frontier life. It is understood that the adjutant general is of the opinion that such favoritism is subversive of military discipline, and ought, therefore, to be without delay.

The Washington air is full of rumors of dissatisfaction created by appointments. It is said that Farwell of Chicago, in his anger over the nomination of Jones, had sworn that he would not enter the White house again while Garfield was president. His hatchet was dug up, and he was after scalps. Of course, according to another story, Conkling and Platt have their war paint on, so to speak, and Wayne MacVeagh is incensed at the nomination of Wm. E. Chandler, will not be comforted, and threatens to leave the cabinet in a blaze of fire if it be confirmed. But all these things may be contradicted next day, and must therefore be taken with many grains of allowance.

A few weeks ago William W. Brennan, member of the New York assembly from Franklin county and chairman of the ways and means committee, committed suicide by taking poison. The evidence gives some great weight to the belief that Mr. Brennan, who was a man of peculiar sensitiveness, was wounded in such a deep manner that he could bear it, by the action of Vice President Wheeler, who had been Brennan's benefactor, that he had been bought by the chairman of the ways and means committee to oppose Wheeler's senatorial aspirations last winter. Everybody in the legislature, including Mr. Wheeler's friends, deems that Brennan betrayed Wheeler's interests in the Senate.

A few days ago an order was issued, detaching Commodore Robert W. Shufeldt from special duty in this city and detailing him as naval attaché to the United States legation at Peking. The reason of the order has just been made known. During the Commodore's cruise in the Ticonderoga around the world, he had an audience with Leon Chan, the viceroy of China, and was then offered the command of the Chinese navy, that government being desirous of reorganizing its navy on modern, and especially American principles. The order attaching the commodore to the legation at Peking was made that his expenses could be paid by the government. The salary attached to Commodore Shufeldt's new position is \$20,000 a year. He will leave Washington in time to reach Francisco on the 16th of May, on which the steamer sails for Tokio.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

By the burning of the Italian Opera House at Nico, one hundred persons perished in the flames.

Georgetown, Ill., had a small-pox epidemic, caused by an infected Buffalo robe being sent to the city.

The body of the Rev. Abel Silver, aged eighty, a well-known Swedenborgian clergyman of Roxbury, Mass., was found in the Charles river.

BISMARCK BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN A. STOVELL—Attorney.
13 N. Fourth Street.

DAVID STEWART—Attorney.
Fourth Street.

JOHN E. CAILLARD—Attorney.
(City Attorney.)
64 Main Street.

FLANNERY & WETHERBY—Attorneys.
47 Main Street.

GEO. P. FLANNERY . . . J. E. WETHERBY.

A. T. EIGELOW, D. D. S.
DENTAL ROOMS,
12 W. Main Street.

H. R. PORTER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
U. S. Examining Physician.

Office, 37 Main St. . . . Next to Tribune Block.

BANK OF BISMARCK.

J. W. RAYMOND, President.
W. B. BELL, Cashier.

A general banking business transacted. Interest allowed on time deposits. Collections promptly attended to.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

WALTER MANN, President.
GEO. H. FAIRCHILD, Cashier.

Correspondents—American Exchange National Bank, New York; Merchants National Bank, St. Paul.

W. M. A. BENTLEY, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Calls left on the slate in the office will receive prompt attention.

Office 41 Main St., Tribune Block.

EMER N. COREY,
U. S. COMMISSIONER,
Judge of Probate and Clerk of District Court.

Office one door below Tribune Block.

GEO. W. SWEET . . . JNO. A. SOYELL.

SWEET & SOYELL,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 11 N. Fourth St., Bismarck. D. T.

Lands located, bought and sold. Conveyancing and abstracts of title to all lands and town property.

Conveyancing and abstracts of title to all lands and town property.

Contested and claims before the local and general land offices made a specialty.

HOTELS.

SHERIDAN HOUSE.

E. H. BLY, Proprietor.

THE LARGEST AND

Best Hotel in Dakota Territory.

Cor. Main and Fifth Sts.

BISMARCK, D. T.

CUSTER HOTEL,

THOMAS McGOWAN,

PROPRIETOR,

Fifth Street near Main,

BISMARCK, D. T.

This house is a large three-story building, entirely new, well lighted and heated, situated only a few rods from the depot. River men, railroad men, and army people will find first-class accommodations at reasonable rates.

R. E. MARSH . . . J. D. WAKEMAN.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Cor. Main and Third Sts.

BISMARCK, D. T.

MARSH & WAKEMAN,

PROPRIETORS

Billing new and comfortable, rooms large, comfortable and easily furnished. First-class in every particular. Bills reasonable.

J. G. MALLOY . . . P. F. MALLOY.

WESTERN HOUSE,

MALLOY BROS., Proprietors.

EXCELLENT

ACCOMMODATIONS at Reasonable Rates.

ALSO AGENTS OF THE

Cunard Line of Steamers.

Passage tickets from New York and Boston to all seaports in Europe and Great Britain.

LIVERY STABLE.

OSTLAND'S

Livery & Feed Stable

Cor. Fifth and Main Sts.

Buggies and Saddle-Horses for hire by the day or hour at reasonable rates.

My Buggies and Harness are new, and of the best manufacture and style, and our stock good.

Parties wishing to hire for any given point can be accommodated at our rates.

My stable is large and airy, and accommodations for boarding stock the best in the country.

O. H. BEAL,

DEALER IN

FIRE ARMS, AMMUNITION,

Fishing Tackle, Etc.

Sharp's & Winchester Rifles

A SPECIALTY.

Particular attention given to repairing. Orders by mail promptly filled.

Main St., Bismarck, D. T.

WALL PAPER, ETC.

CLIFF BROS.,

WALL PAPER

—AND—

NOTIONS,

Paints, Oils, Glass, Glue, Putty

Varnish Brushes, Etc.

Mixed Paints Always on Hand.

BISMARCK, D. T.

50 Cent seat free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. \$10 a day and a reasonable amount of money staying away from home over night. Risk whatever. Many workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work hard and work steadily can ever fail to make a week at any ordinary engagement. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address H. HALLATT & CO., Portland, Maine.

ST. PAUL BUSINESS CARDS.

DAIG & LARKIN—Importers and dealers in

Crockery, French China, Glassware, Lamps,

Glasses, and House Furnishing Goods.

Third street, St. Paul.

PERKINS & LYONS—Importers and dealers in

Fine Wines and Liqueurs, Old Bourbon and Rye

Whiskies, California Wines and Brandies, Scotch Ale, Dublin and London Porter.

No. 31 Robert street, St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS CARDS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL—Corner of Third street and First avenue North. \$2 per day, located in the very center of business, two blocks from the post office and suspension bridge. Street cars to all depots and all parts of the city pass within one block of the house.

J. LAMONT, Prop.

DAKOTA NEWS.

Gov. Ordway Gives His Views at Length Regarding the Present and Future of Dakota.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune

spent an evening recently with Gov. Ordway

conversing, among other subjects, about the

affairs of the Territory, of which the governor

was an enthusiastic observer and student during the two years of his incumbency of the gubernatorial office.

As it is among the probabilities that at least one State, comprising a

portion of the present Territory of Dakota

will seek admission to the Union during the present session, the substance of the considera-

tion is worthy of record.

Dakota is a big subject, said Gov. Ordway.

It broadens out as you go along.

When you think of it, it is a

country as far as from Washington to my old

home in the White mountains of New Hampshire,

without getting beyond the territorial limits, you

will appreciate the magnitude of the subject of

your inquiry.

My experience as governor, and especially that

in connection with the legislature, of the Territory

is directly and intimately connected with the formation

of one or more States from the present Territory,

and it has led to the formation of a state

with well defined ideas, and the action

which is to follow is to the passage of an

enabling act by congress.

The legislative assembly

was convened at Yankton on the 12th of January. I

was composed of twenty-four members in one

house and twelve in the other.

In my annual message I recommended that all our laws be reviewed,

and that legislation be enacted looking to the

division of the Territory and the admission of States.

I also recommended that appropriations be

made for a permanent, safe and secure

asylum and for some other local purposes.

The appropriations were

made with a great degree of unanimity.

Opposition in Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Dakota men

have about made up their minds to-day that

there will be no appointments made for resi-

dents of the Territory to the federal offices

as soon as they become vacant.

Eeperson's name has been entirely withdrawn by his

friends for the surveyor-generalship, and Dele-

gate Pettigrew is earnestly pressing McCoy for

the place, and Gov. Ordway positively refuses

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The Bismarck Tribune

BY C. A. LOUNSBERRY.

THE BISMARCK SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

WEEKLY, ONE YEAR	42 50
NEW MONTHLY	1 50
THREE MONTHS	75

ADVERTISING RATES.

Local and foreign business notices, 10 cents per line of Nonpareil type, each insertion. To be paid in advance.

Professional cards, four lines or less, \$10 per month.

Advertisement in columns, "Wants," "For Sale," "For Rent," etc., 10 cents per line each insertion.

Legal notices at regular statute rates.

Original poetry \$1 per line.

For contract rates of display advertising apply at this office or send advertising rate card.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

A. F. & A. M.—The regular communications of Bismarck Lodge, No. 16, A. F. & A. M., are held in their hall on the first and third Mondays of each month, at 7 p. m. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

JOHN DAVIDSON, W. M.

L. O. O. F.—The regular meeting of Mandan Lodge No. 2 are held in Raymond's hall every Tuesday. Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. M. VON KUSTREG, N. G.

Encampment, L. O. O. F.—Regular meetings of Golden Rule Encampment No. 4 are on the second and fourth Fridays of each month in Odd Fellows Hall. Visiting members invited to attend.

W. M. A. BENTLEY, C. P.

W. M. VON KUSTREG, Secretary.

BISMARCK FIRE COMPANY.

Regular meetings at City Hall on the first Monday in each month at 8 p. m. Seven taps of the bell will be given as a signal.

F. MALLOY, Foreman.

DAVID STEWART, Secy.

BISMARCK, D. T., FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1881.

JAMESTOWN will soon have another daily. Good grit and good business men in Jamestown.

FORT BENTON is only half the size of Bismarck yet she supports in royal style two weekly and one daily paper.

It is stated that Bill King will decline the presidency of the World's Fair, if tendered him; unless it be held at the Falls of St. Anthony.

THE Jamestown daily *Alert* exchanges with the *London Times*, and has received a letter of congratulation from Her Royal Highness the Queen. The *Alert*, with such a start, will make it extremely lively for his new opposition.

EMER N. COREY, clerk of the district court, has so efficiently filled that position that the petition for his re-appointment has been signed by every member of the bar in this sector. Mr. Corey is a faithful and prompt officer, and a grave mistake will be made if he is not re-appointed.

A two column article in the last number of the Duluth *Tribune* is headed as follows: "Can Duluth afford to be without a daily paper any longer? Can she afford to be eclipsed in this matter by Fargo and even by Bismarck? Are the business men of Duluth willing to admit that they have not enterprise and public spirit enough to support one daily paper when those of Fargo support two? Duluth can have a live daily morning paper containing the Associated Press despatches if her business men will but say the word?" The *Tribune* also announces that it will blossom into a daily about May 1st, provided the business men come to the front and agree to support it. The business men of Duluth seem to be deficient in that energy and push which is characteristic in Bismarck and Fargo. The worth of a daily paper to a growing city has been clearly demonstrated in the history of Fargo. They are doing more today for the benefit of the Red River valley than any other enterprise. The people of the Missouri river slope have noticed this and therefore signify their intention to support a daily at Bismarck. The business men of this city are far-sighted enough to see that the few dollars given monthly in the support of such an institution is like sowing the seed in the spring time for a fall harvest. People will be attracted; they will acquaint themselves with this section and immigrate here. People make business and that is what the merchants want. The citizens are wise enough to understand that anything which tends to induce settlement in this section must be supported.

UNFORTUNATELY for those who have made investments in Mandan, the flood that spring has settled any aspirations that that town may have had to become a place of any considerable importance. Although such an overflow is not liable to come again for many years, yet there is no certainty that it will not occur again next season. It is crying enough to young towns to guard against fire, but when it comes to floods capital will take another course and stick to high ground. The ice flow through the streets of Mandan will practically settle any inclination of the railroad to locate anything but temporary shops, etc., on the west bank of the river. The company have plenty of good high land at Bismarck which is in no danger whatever of flood, being twenty to fifty feet above high water, and it is preposterous to suppose that anyone of sense will invest in a town which is liable to overflow every spring. The elements cannot be controlled, no matter what the hopes and desires of men may be. There are those in Mandan who honestly believed in the city's future, but they were ignorant of the motives of the mighty artery running from the mountains to the Gulf. When THE TRIBUNE told them three weeks ago that they would be obliged to "take to the bluffs," they laughed and shook their wise heads in defiance. THE TRIBUNE had correspondents all over the northwest. It had re-

ports of four to nine feet of snow in the mountains; the warm weather and rains in Montana and the sudden break up of the Yellowstone and its tributaries. All these formed the basis of THE TRIBUNE'S prediction. The outcome is apparent. Mandan has received a black eye which years will not heal.

THE deadlock in the United States senate continues, and little Mahone is still mighty "cross." On Monday he made a speech explaining his position and reviewing the re-adjusters and their principles. He addressed Gen. Joe Johnston, his colleague, as follows:

"And if thou saidst that I am not peer to any lord in Scotland here. Lowland or Highland, far or near, Lord Angus thou hast lied."

MILITARY SUPPLIES.

What is Required to Run This End of the Government.

The following are the estimated quantities that will be required at each post during the fiscal year, commencing July 1st, 1881. Bids will be received until April 23d.

St. Paul, Minn.—208 tons Scranton Coal; 29,000 pounds oats; 21 tons hay; 5 tons straw.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Post.—104 tons Scranton Coal; 1,320 cords hard Wood; 290,000 pounds oats; 23,000 pounds Bran; 212 tons hay; 70 tons Straw.

Fort Snelling, Minn., Headquarters Dept. Dakota.—541 tons Scranton coal; 47 cords hard wood; 198,000 pounds oats; 128 tons hay; 30 tons straw.

Yankton, D. T.—135 cords hard wood; 16,000 pounds oats; 13 tons hay.

Fort Peck, D. T.—800 cords hard wood; 90,000 pounds corn; 95,000 pounds oats; 175 tons hay.

Fort Sisseton, D. T.—780 cords hard wood; 131 pounds oats; 120 tons hay.

Fort Totten, D. T.—1,500 cords hard wood; 200,000 pounds corn; 500,000 pounds oats; 638 tons hay.

Fort Buford, D. T.—2,500 cords soft wood; 370,000 pounds corn; 430,000 pounds oats; 40,000 pounds bran; 696 tons hay.

Fort Stevenson, D. T.—700 cords soft wood; 750 tons coal; 50,000 pounds corn; 110,000 pounds oats; 4,000 pounds bran; 150 tons hay.

Fort Sully, D. T.—2,284 cords soft wood; 110,000 pounds corn; 110,000 pounds oats; 5,000 pounds bran; 185 tons hay.

Fort Meade, D. T.—1,745 cords soft wood; 2,953 cords soft wood; 4,000 bushels charcoal; 750,000 pounds corn; 1,500,000 oats; 20,000 pounds bran; 1,800 tons hay.

Fort Yates, D. T.—3,276 cords soft wood; 200,000 pounds corn; 700,000 pounds oats; 10,000 pounds bran; 792 tons hay.

Fort Bennett, D. T.—162 cords soft wood; 32,000 pounds corn; 32,000 pounds oats; 56 tons hay.

Fort Hale, D. T.—1,078 cords soft wood; 40,000 pounds corn; 80,000 pounds oats; 116 tons hay.

Fort Randall, D. T.—2,200 cords soft wood; 100,000 pounds corn; 160,000 pounds oats; 230 tons hay.

Fort Keogh, M. T.—3,600 cords soft wood; 2,641 tons coal; 1,850,000 pounds corn; 1,850,000 oats; 150,000 pounds bran; 3,500 tons hay.

Fort Custer, M. T.—4,600 cords soft wood; 8,000 bushels charcoal; 1,000,000 corn; 1,600,000 pounds oats; 2,200 tons hay.

Fort Ellis, M. T.—1,600 cords soft wood; 4,000 bushels charcoal; 950,000 pounds oats; 140 tons hay.

Fort Shaw, M. T.—1,600 cords soft wood; 150 tons coal; 500,000 pounds oats; 20,000 pounds bran; 95 tons hay.

Fort Benton, M. T.—750 cords soft wood; 258,000 pounds oats; 228 tons hay.

Fort Assiniboine, M. T.—5,425 cords soft wood; 3,000 bushels charcoal; 400,000 pounds corn; 900,000 pounds oats; 1,295 tons hay.

Cantonon, Bad Lands, D. T.—674 cords soft wood; 36,000 pounds corn; 36,000 pounds oats; 70 tons hay.

Camp Porter, M. T.—1,050 cords soft wood; 62,000 pounds corn; 100,000 pounds oats; 142 tons hay.

Camp Poplar River, M. T.—1,700 cords soft wood; 72,000 pounds corn; 100,000 pounds oats; 5,000 pounds bran; 170 tons hay.

Coal Banks, M. T.—75 cords soft wood.

Called the Turn.

THE TRIBUNE of March 11th said: "There will be a twenty foot rise. Mandan will be three to five feet under water and the warehouse will probably float away. The good sense of building the metropolis on the bench fifty feet above the river can now be realized by those who have so often wondered why Bismarck was located a mile from the river. Rise or floods never can in any way effect Bismarck, while Mandan, being only fifteen feet above the Missouri and six feet above the Hart, must ever live in fear of the spring break-up."

Spring Breaking.

Several farmers have already commenced spring operations and seeding will be quite general next week. Mr. J. A. Field began plowing as early as last Thursday. It is a well known fact that spring in the Missouri river valley, and this year it will be still later before the ground is ready for cultivation in that district owing to the immense fall of snow and the chilly texture of the soil.

The Church Debt.

Bishop Clarkson has forwarded a check for \$500, which was the balance due on the contractors' account against the Episcopal Church. The payment of \$323, which was necessary, in order to reach this balance, was advanced by the

committee. All who have subscriptions due, will please hand the same to Mr. Macnider or Col. Lounsherry as soon as possible, as it would be hardly fair to these gentlemen to allow them to bear so large a share of the burden, they having already contributed most liberally. Our friends in the east have also, through the bishop, presented the church with a magnificent S. S. and Parish Library of 600 volumes, a gift which will be of inestimable value to the town. These books will be forwarded as soon as lake navigation opens. Our church is now entirely out of debt, and in a prosperous condition.

J. G. MILLER.

SEDUCTIVE SPIRITS.

They Again Inveigle the People into a Discussion With the Pulpit.

Rev. Bull made several allusions to Spiritualism in the pulpit last Sunday which seems to have "stirred up the tiger." No comment is necessary on the following correspondence. Spirits, other than those which the label suffices to explain, THE TRIBUNE does not care to come in contact with:

BISMARCK, D. T., March 28, 1881.

To Rev. J. M. Bull:

DEAR SIR:—I learn that in your sermon, delivered in the Methodist Church last Sunday, you made several allusions to Spiritualism in the pulpit. I have the belief held by a great many people in this country that throughout every civilization of the globe, and who in numbers and intelligence will not suffer in a comparison with Methodists.

You made the assertion, that Spiritualism is at the work of Satan; something, in fact, to which I do not give his special personal attention, or credit for the effect.

Now I demand of you, that you in all fairness, shall publicly before the same audience, discuss with me the following propositions, you being and I denying:

1st. That there is such a personal being as Satan.

2d. That the phenomena known as Spiritualism, are produced by him.

In this case, I shall claim an equal amount of time with yourself. Should you accept my challenge, I shall be happy to meet you to arrange the preliminaries as to time, etc.

I am, very respectfully,

Geo. W. SWEET.

BISMARCK, March 28.

To Col. Geo. W. Sweet:

DEAR SIR:—I answer to the foregoing, I have the honor to state, that I have no time or energy to spend in debate. I have only time for salvation, and as a Christian minister shall, from my pulpit, attack any and every item that keeps people away from Christ.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES M. BULL.

BISMARCK, March 29, 1881.

To Rev. J. M. Bull:

REV. SIR:—Your note of yesterday declining to make your assertions in regard to Spiritualism a subject of discussion, has been received. While aware that most ministers consider them as justifications for using their pulpits as viaticals, I have no time or energy to spend in debate. I have only time for salvation, and as a Christian minister shall, from my pulpit, attack any and every item that keeps people away from Christ.

Allow me in all good feeling to command to you the sage advice of Hudibras:

"He who fights and runs away, May live to fight another day."

Very respectfully,

Geo. W. SWEET.

—

STREET B. Clinker.

It is to be hoped that either the council or the business men on Main street will provide a street sprinkler this season. The dust has already begun to fly and every grocer or clothier knows the damage and annoyance caused by sand accumulating on their goods. The expense of sustaining a sprinkler, if borne by the community will be very slight and the streets will always be in good condition for comfortable carriage riding.

—

New Dressmaking Establishment.

Miss Connor, of Chicago, and formerly of Minneapolis, arrived in this city Monday. She comes here to open a large first-class dressmaking establishment. Miss Connor has had large experience in dress and cloak making and will doubtless receive a large patronage in this city. Her present location is at the residence of Rev. Stevens, on Second street, where the ladies of Bismarck are respectfully invited to call.

—

More Furniture.

Mr. J. C. Cady, the furniture man on Third street, will soon begin operations on a thirty foot addition to his store. His present stock forces him to climb to the ceiling and as he intends to more than double it this summer, the want of more room is very apparent.

—

Marsh & Wakeman

Have fitted up the Niagara Sample Room in elegant style. Call in every night and sample their fine linens.

—

An Excellent Lunch

At the Merchants' bar every evening.

—

WANTS, FOR SALE, RENT, ETC.

For Sale.

Proposals For Military Supplies.

HEADQUARTERS/DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ST. PAUL, MINN., March 24, 1881.
SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject
to the Office of the Quartermaster, will be received in
this office or at the offices of the Quartermaster
of the following named posts, and at Yank-
ton and Bismarck, D. T., and Helena, M. T., until
12 o'clock noon on the 23d day of April, 1881,
at which time and place they will be opened in
the presence of bidders, for furnishing and de-
livery during the fiscal year commencing April
1, 1881, and ending June 30th, 1882, of such
quantities of the following:

**Wood, Coal, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats
& Bran.**

as may be required during the fiscal year at St. Paul and Fort Snelling, Minn.; (Post and Head
quarters of Department); Yankton, Forts Pon-
tia, Siebert, Totten, Buford, Stevenson, Abra-
ham Lincoln, Meade, Yates, Bennett, Hale, Ran-
dall, Sully, Cantonment, Bad Lands, and Bis-
marck, D. T. (Quartermaster's Depot); Forts
Krogh, Custer, Ellis, Shaw, Missouri, Benton,
Reno, and McPherson, and Camps Poplar
River and Fort M. C. G.

Delivery of such supplies—Grain and Bran—
as the Government may need before June 30th,
1881, to be paid for from current appropriations
will be required.

Proposals for either class of the stores men-
tioned, or for quantities less than the whole re-
quested, will not be received.

Separate proposals (triplicate) are required
for each post.

The Government reserves the right to reject
any or all proposals.

A preference will be given to articles of do-
mestic production.

In bidding for grain, bidders are requested to
state the rate per 100 pounds, and not per bushel.

Grain will be required to be delivered in
bushels, with grain sacks to be received. The
sacks contain a gross quantity, but no propo-
sals will be required.

Bids, proposals and printed circulars, stating
the kind and estimated quantities required at
each post, and giving full instructions as to the
method of bidding, conditions to be observed by
bidders, should be accompanied by proposals and
terms of payment and payment will be furnished
on application to the Quartermaster to the Quar-
termasters at the various posts named.

Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked "Proposals for _____" and
"_____," and addressed to the undersigned, or to the
respective Post or Depot Quartermasters.

E. B. GIBBS,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

44-47
In Charge of Office of Quartermaster,
Department of Dakota.

Captain and Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A.

44-47
In Charge of Office of Quartermaster,
Department of Dakota.

Catalogues free.

Views of the
YELLOWSTONE,
Bad Lands,
BLACK HILLS
and
Upper Missouri,
including all points of
interest on the line of
the North Pacific Rail-
road, published by
J. AT HAYNES,
Official Photographer N.
P. R. R., Fargo, D. T.
Catalogues free.

BARGAINS.

480 acres, five miles from
Bismarck, at \$3 per acre.

15 lots in Raymond's River

Addition to Bismarck, at \$150

each.

25 lots in Bismarck at \$30

each.

House to rent. Enquire of

FLANNERY & WETHERBY.

INSURANCE.

Corn, Oats, Ground Feed, Corn
Meal, Graham and Rye, White
and Yellow Meal, Self-rising
Buckwheat, Fresh Eggs, Choice
Roll Butter, Two Carloads just
arrived and will be sold cheap
for Cash at

LOGAN'S,

on Third Street.

44-47

F. J. CALL, Agent.

INSURANCE

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

Connecticut \$ 1,483,000
Liverpool, London and Globe 29,000,000
Tradeis. 859,000
La Confiance 5,060,000
Hamburg-Magdeburg 833,000
Hamburg-Bremen 1,234,000
German-American 2,619,000

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UNDER THE SNOW.

Deep under snow the mountain world
For many a week had lain:
Had hid its viewless pain.

There came a day of warmer sun
From out the winter sky,
And promenades of the spring
Went wandering softly by.

And lo, a bit of earth revealed;
And lo, at little feet,
Pressing the cold and cheerless sod,
One pause, pure and sweet!

"Pansies for thoughts!" and oh, for me
This pansy of the snow
Has thoughts that deeper than the depths
Of mountain bases go:

Thoughts of my little baby flower
Beneath the mounded sod;
Thoughts of the baby life that lives
Forevermore with God.

On, gently falls the glistening snow
We're so long has lain!
Oh, gently fall the years of God
Upon my bitter pain!

Fall deeper yet, O years of God!
There comes another day
When winds from off the hill beyond
Shall melt my snows away:

And many a dear, long-giden thing,
Shall be brought to light;
And then, who knows but my lost Fae
Shall bloom again" a bright

As this we bloom, hid so long,
But wasting tenderly
Till it could bring to me a thought
Of immortality?

A SIBERIAN BEAR STORY.

In the terrible cold of Siberia and the polar regions life would be rendered insupportable by man and beast without some special provision. The animals there are accordingly protected from the intensity of the climate by excellent fur skins.

The Siberian bear seems to be a peculiar species of that animal. He is a head taller than the common brown bear, is long-legged and long-headed, heavier and more ferocious.

The Siberian bear, too, unlike other brutes, is not fond of honey. Vegetable food is rare with him; he lives like a boar of prey, on the flesh of other animals.

His skin is hairy and of a brown color outside, while the inner part has a very soft, thick, fine wool. Even the soles of his feet are covered with hair.

The animal has, consequently a noiseless step, and, wore he not so lazy, might glide secretly upon his prey.

Happily he adopts another mode of attack. He ascends one of the great pines, lies quiet among the thick branches, and then suddenly falls like a ball from his hiding-place among the strait hares, reindeer or elk.

He often fasts for a long time, so that he is capable of devouring a middle-sized deer at one sitting, leaving nothing but the skin, which he carefully cleanse.

Exiles affirm that they have observed him at such times and that he has been noticed to continue eating incessantly for several hours.

Upon man he rushes with stupid obstinacy, and will not shrink from encountering even a superior number of opponents.

His sight and hearing seem feeble, but his sense is very keen. Strong as he is, however, a sharp blow on the middle of his nose will often kill him.

He rests in winter, like all his species, but he does not sleep so uninterruptedly as the common brown bear, nor does he suck his milk, but simply rolls himself up like a ball and sticks his head between his legs. In this position he is often covered under a deep bed of snow in the thicket, so that his presence is not discernible.

Woe, however, to the unfortunate being who shall awaken or disturb him! The bear is swiftly upon him to knock him down with his dreadful paws, or to grasp and tear him.

The adventure we have now to relate in connection with one of these formidable animals occurred to some exiles, to whom Golowin and Stroganow acted as captains, who had been banished for a political offense.

They had recently lost a companion by the wolves, who howled around their hut by hundreds at night, and they determined to go out hunting, in order, if possible, to instill fear, if not respect, in their hungry enemies.

They agreed to proceed to the distance of three miles from the hut, and only to use their rifles at the utmost need, and for self-preservation.

They had made hunting pouches of wolf-skins, suspended their loaded rifles, provided themselves with powder and shot, put up some rancid fat and putrid flesh, and for the wolves, and set out on the wolf-hunt in a rocky valley, far from wood, where only large scattered trees stood.

The weather was still tolerable, and allowed a longer stay in the open air.

When they reached the place they saw numerous traces of wolves and bears. In the thickets lay a multitude of hare and elk-bones, most of which were picked clean; many, too, being half-eaten, a proof that the beasts by no means found plentiful provision.

By Stroganow's advice, his comrades fixed posts deep in the frozen ground, and having covered their tops with snow placed the baits thereon, and seated themselves in couples on the branches of the trees, from whence they could shoot their deadly balls.

These preparations took up the rest of the day, and Stroganow, to whom the direction of the proceedings was chiefly intrusted, stationed himself among the branches of a dark pine, about twelve feet above the spot where the bait was placed.

The sun set, and darkness soon succeeded, so that the hunters could scarcely distinguish one another.

The rising moon, indeed, gave its friendly light; but, like the sun in these latitudes, its oblique position does not allow its beams to penetrate the thick darkness of the forest.

At the same time it was easy to see what was passing on the ground, because the moonlight reflected every object on the pure snow, and thus marked it out distinctly.

Scarcely had the last light of day disappeared when a wolf set up his frightfully re sounding howl on the top of a hill.

Those who have only seen this animal, in a menagerie, cannot form any idea of the horrid music which a herd of fifty or sixty such hungry monsters make when they traverse the woods for prey.

The bowl of the wolf much resembles the yell of a large dog, but it is stronger, more vehement, and sounds most terrible when the beast is enraged.

As the wolf troads heavily with his fore feet, the hind feet trail after softly, which has given rise to the supposition that he is lame. This heavy step makes his lungs tremble, thus causing his howl to sound almost like a roaring bison.

When the beast is hungry he licks himself angrily with his tongue, and throws his head back to scent his prey from afar. This gives a terrible sight; scarcely had the dead wolf ceased to move when a whole herd of his companions rushed forth from all sides, fell upon the bait, and on their fallen comrade, for whose flesh the hungry beasts fought.

Four shots were poured into this mass, and four wolves rolled on the ground, while the rest, with frightful howling, vanished into the woods with a speed that was marvelous.

The fortunate hunters reloaded quickly, to greet any new customers with a fresh volley. But they were mistaken. "The wolves, more terrified by the fire than by the death of their companions, came back again."

An hour passed—a long time to people inconveniently situated amid the branches of trees. In vain, however, the exiles waited—no sound was heard.

Stroganow, therefore, resolved to descend and call his companions, when suddenly he heard the snow rustle in the brushwood behind his tree, and distinguished the heavy tread of an animal.

He hastily looked around and saw a massy black object, winding with difficulty through the underwood. He took it for a wolf, prepared his rifle, and when he thought himself sure of his aim fired.

In his haste he either missed or only slightly wounded the animal.

What he supposed, too, to be a wolf, proved to be a huge bear, which, growling fearfully, immediately reared himself against the tree, and with the agility of his race, began to ascend.

Stroganow instantly called for help. In his first alarm he had dropped his lance and ax, together with his now useless rifle, and only his knife was left for his defense. But the young and courageous officer did not lose resolution.

He took the knife between his teeth, climbed up higher, and along himself forward on a strong bough, to protect himself against the bear till he should get help from his friends.

Unfortunately he did not consider that he was thus placing himself out of sight of his companions, as the thick under-branches would hide him from them, while, in the darkness, they would be unable to take aim, lest they should hit him instead of the bear.

However, there was no time for reflection. If Stroganow had climbed up quickly, the bear was quite a match for him in that feat of gymnastic.

Stroganow had no sooner seated himself on the selected bough than the bear's shaggy head appeared, his small eyes glowing like fire carbuncles in the dark. On seeing Stroganow near him he gave a violent swing, reached the bough, and marched boldly toward him.

"What is the matter?" was now asked from below.

"A bear! Oh, help! he is already on my neck!" replied the distressed man, in anguish.

"Where? We cannot see him!" said Golowin, his voice trembling betraying the agitation of the friend.

"Here, on the branch!"

A shot sounded. Another—still another. Splinters of wood flew about like glass from the boughs, but the bear was not in the least injured, and in vain those below expected a happy token from above.

Soon a fearful scene was displayed. The bear advanced cautiously onward to Stroganow, who had no choice but to withdraw backward, the knife in his hand, his eye fixed on his formidable opponent, sliding along the bough to its thinnest extremity, as far as possible, there to await the animal.

The bear held on by his fore-paws, and had the great advantage of being on the thicker and less pliable end, while Stroganow's situation was most critical.

The bear was within four feet of him, and he had enough to do to hold on to the branch, which was scarce six inches thick where he sat.

The beast began the attack by striking at Stroganow with his right fore-paw, and in return made a violent thrust at his enemy, but either hit him to little effect or not at all; then he lost his balance, and hung on the bough by his left hand and knee, without the power to rise and help himself. The next moment the bear was upon him.

The brave Russian, in spite of his perilous position, endeavored to thrust at his enemy, but soon lost consciousness.

The blood gushed from his ears, and the pain of the stroke from the animal began to stupefy him. All consciousness vanished, and he dropped from branch to branch, full six feet down to the snow.

Those below had heard only the roaring of the bear and the low moaning of their companion, when he suddenly fell down in their midst, apparently lifeless.

Golowin quickly raised him up, and placed him some paces back, near the bushes. The rest waited to avenge the supposed death of their friend.

Meantime an audible crackling of the boughs convinced the bear of the danger of his situation.

When he found his prey snatched from him, he returned to the thicker part of the branch, where he seemed considering how he should act.

None of the men standing below were practical butchers, and the darkness was to great that they could venture no more shots.

In this emergency they were consulting in a low tone what measure to take, when Golowin uttered a cry of joy, for Stroganow had returned to consciousness.

"What is the bear?" was his first question.

"The bear is sitting among the branches, not low enough for me to see him," was the reply.

"Cut down the tree, and then he will come down of his own accord. But take care no more misfortune happens," said Stroganow.

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St. Paul—At 116 East Third street, G. H. H-

ard, agent.

St. Louis—At 112 North Fourth street, W. D.

Simons, agent.

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C. F. HATCH, Geo. Munker. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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and St. Paul Railways.

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Minnesota, Northern Illinois and Iowa, Montana

and Dakota Territories, Manitoba and British Pos-

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J. W. CRIPEN, Northwestern Agent, St. Paul,

Minn.

A. V. GADDIS, Agent, 263 Washington street,

Boston, Mass.

G. T. NUTTER, Agent, 101, Broadway, New

York.

THOS. ALTON, Contracting Agent, 401 Broad-

way, N. Y.

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MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO,

and all intermediate points in

Minnesota, Wisconsin & Northern Iowa,

New York,

Philadelphia,

Baltimore,

Washington,

NEW ENGLAND, the CANADAS

and all Eastern and Southern points.

2 ROUTES

—AND—

3 DAILY TRAINS

BETWEEN

Chicago and St. Paul and

MINNEAPOLIS.

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the only Northwestern line connecting in same

depot in Chicago with any of the great Eastern

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Hotel or place of business in that city.

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The Finest Day Coaches and Palace Sleep-

ing Cars.

This Road connects more Business Centers,

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a finer country and grander scenery, than any other

Northwestern line.

A. J. H. CARRENTER,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent.

JNO. C. PAGE,

Ass't Gen. Manager.

S. S. MERILL,

Ass't Manager.

S. S. MERILL,

